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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/727,418	12/04/2003	Rishi Nangalia	G08.071	7729
28062	7590	11/14/2005	EXAMINER	
BUCKLEY, MASCHOFF, TALWALKAR LLC 5 ELM STREET NEW CANAAN, CT 06840			CANGIALOSI, SALVATORE A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3621	
DATE MAILED: 11/14/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/727,418	NANGALIA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Salvatore Cangialosi	3621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 September 2005.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-8,37,38,43 and 44 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-8, 37, 38, 43 and 44 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____.

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1. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requires of this title.

Claims 1-8, 37, 38, 43 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The basis of this rejection is set forth in a test of:

whether the invention produces a useful, concrete, and tangible result.

For a claimed invention to be statutory, the claimed invention must produce a tangible result.

In the present case, claims 1 or 7 only recite an abstract idea. The recited steps of merely determining to route an order does not a tangible result since all of the recited steps can be performed in the mind of the user or by use of a pencil and paper. These steps only constitute an idea of whether to route an order.

For a claimed invention to be statutory, the claimed invention must produce a useful, concrete, and tangible result. In the present case, the claimed invention order routing determination has no tangible (real-world) result.

In the present case, claims 37 or 43 only recite an abstract idea. The recited medium having steps of merely determining to route an order does not produce a useful, concrete, and tangible result since all of the recited steps can be performed in the mind of the user or by use of a pencil and paper. These steps only constitute an idea of whether to route an order.

For a claimed invention to be statutory, the claimed invention must produce a useful,

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concrete, and tangible result. In the present case, the claimed invention, order routing determination, has no tangible (real-world) result.

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

3. Claims 1-8, 19-26, 37,38, 43 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over either Waelbroeck et al.

Regarding claim 1, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs.5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose a method of determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution substantially as claimed. The differences between the above and the claimed invention is the

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use of the term attributes. It is noted that it is believed that the CTI data shown are functionally equivalent to attributes. It would have been obvious to the person having ordinary skill in this art to provide a similar arrangement for either Waelbroeck et al because the order routing shown in the prior art is equivalent to the claim limitations. Regarding the partial limitations of claim 2, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs.5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the attribute limitations of claim 3, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs.5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the attribute limitations of claim 4, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs.5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution which is a functional equivalent of the claim

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limitations. Regarding the attribute limitations of claim 5, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs.5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the attribute limitations of claim 6, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs.5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding claim 7, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs.5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose a method of determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution substantially as claimed. The differences between the above and the claimed invention is the use of the term attributes. It is noted that it is believed that the CTI data shown are functionally equivalent to attributes. It would have been obvious to the person having ordinary skill in this art to provide a similar arrangement for either Waelbroeck et al because the order routing shown in the prior art is

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equivalent to the claim limitations. Regarding the partial limitations of claim 8, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs.5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding claim 19, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs.5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose a means of determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution substantially as claimed. The differences between the above and the claimed invention is the use of the term attributes. It is noted that it is believed that the CTI data shown are functionally equivalent to attributes. It would have been obvious to the person having ordinary skill in this art to provide a similar arrangement for either Waelbroeck et al because the order routing shown in the prior art is equivalent to the claim limitations. Regarding the partial limitations of claim 20, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs.5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial

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execution which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the attribute limitations of claim 21, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs.5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the attribute limitations of claim 22, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs.5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the attribute limitations of claim 23, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs.5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the attribute limitations of claim 24, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs.5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on

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Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding claim 25, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose a means of determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution substantially as claimed. The differences between the above and the claimed invention is the use of the term attributes. It is noted that it is believed that the CTI data shown are functionally equivalent to attributes. It would have been obvious to the person having ordinary skill in this art to provide a similar arrangement for either Waelbroeck et al because the order routing shown in the prior art is equivalent to the claim limitations. Regarding the partial limitations of claim 26, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding claim 37, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose a medium including the steps of determining during a trading session whether to route

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and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution substantially as claimed. The differences between the above and the claimed invention is the use of the term attributes. It is noted that it is believed that the CTI data shown are functionally equivalent to attributes. It would have been obvious to the person having ordinary skill in this art to provide a similar arrangement for either Waelbroeck et al because the order routing shown in the prior art is equivalent to the claim limitations. Regarding the partial limitations of claim 38, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs.5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding claim 43, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs.5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose a medium including the steps of determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution substantially as claimed. The differences between the above and the claimed invention is the use of the term attributes. It is noted that it is believed that the CTI data shown are functionally equivalent to attributes. It would have been obvious to the person having

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ordinary skill in this art to provide a similar arrangement for either Waelbroeck et al because the order routing shown in the prior art is equivalent to the claim limitations. Regarding the partial limitations of claim 44, Waelbroeck et al (See abstract, Figs. 5, 6, paragraphs 62-77, claims 1-38 for 672, and Figs.5, 6, paragraphs 74-96, claims for 827) disclose determining during a trading session whether to route and order based on Certified Trading Interest data including activity history, full or partial execution which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations.

Examiner's Note: Although Examiner has cited particular columns, line numbers and figures in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant(s), the specified citations are merely representative of the teaching of the prior art that are applied to specific limitations within the individual claim and other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested that the applicant(s), in preparing the response, fully consider the items of evidence in their entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Applicants arguments dated 9/1/05 are moot due the new grounds of rejections, which were necessitated by the amendment filed 9/1/05. Note also that Waelbroeck et al (See Page 12, paragraph 110, Page 16, paragraph 134 for 827; Page 1, paragraph

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4, Page 2, paragraph 25, Page 11, paragraph 102 for 672) clearly show that ECN or exchanges are contemplated as market participants.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Salvatore Cangialosi at telephone number **(571) 272-6927**. The examiner can normally be reached 6:30 Am to 5:00 PM, Tuesday through Friday. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Trammell, can be reached at **(571) 272-6712**.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Serial Number: 10/727,418

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 3600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is **(703) 306-5771**.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Salvatore Cangialosi
SALVATORE CANGIALOSI
PRIMARY EXAMINER
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